#### LESSONS FROM THE GREEKS.

PROF. SEAMAN'S LECTURE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

SLAVES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, COMPARED -THE DELSARTE QUESTION BOX-EPIS-COPALIANS AT THE FAMOUS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chautauqua, N. Y., July 16 .- Owen Seaman, M. A., late scholar of Clare College, Cambridge, and professor of literature at the Durham College of Science, New castle, this morning gave the last of the series of lectures on "Art and Social Life in Greece." He said the Greek citizen, being engaged principally in public outdoor pleasures, did not require much luxury in his private house. The plan of an ordinary was shown, and the means of lighting and warming, the furniture, ornaments, baskers, torchds and oil-lamps were described. Of dress, ar status of women, marriage, children, games and education, interesting descriptions were given. The condition of Greek slaves was compared with that of Roman slaves, and with the poor of our own times.

Apart from the consideration that the majority the present day are slaves, either to ourselves, to e laws we have laid down to ourselves, to the thing we to say of the boasted liberty of those millions of so-called free Englishmen who five literally from nd to month, who barely know where their next right to exercise their freedom in two ways, and two which I can think-to vote for a member of Parliament and to starve? In Greece, the slave, at was housed and clothed and fed, and to feel no anxiety for the necessities "How much better," says Philemon, at the ginning of the third century B. C., "How much and wretched existence as a free man. all that I have said you will not imagine that slavery Greece implied that suffering and degradation by which human beings have been elsewhere lowered the level of cattle; that kind of slavery about the injustice of which it took Christianity some eighteen centuries to make up its mind. Can you show me my office or duties that Greek slaves fulfilled, from the copying of manuscripts down to the function of the execution of vulgar criminals, which free men to-day do not fulfil of their own choice for propepayment? If you speak of the punishments they were liable to by law, I will ask you how long ago it is since English beggars were pinned in pillories or hungry English poor hanged for sheep-stealing; and if you their chance of redress before a jury, I will wer that at least they had their masters as their champions, and, in turn, will ask what chance the est have to-day in a court of law when they annot afford a penny for an advocate.

cannot afford a penny for an account.

In conclusion, Professor Seaman said:

Two things I want you to notice in this privileged society: First, the catalole spirit in their appreciation of the delights of life. If they indulged in lower forms of pleasure, this did not spoil their taste for the higher. To us, whether we inherit this feeling from our serious saxon ancestors or the Puritian element in our religion, pleasure does not come with enough naturalness, enough pleasure does not come with enough naturalness, enough

To us, whether we inherit this feeling from our serious saxon Ricestors or the Puritan element in our religion, pleasure does not come with enough naturalness, enough spontaneity. We are said to take amusements sadily or else we take them grossiy. I am not now blaming the quite admirable carnestness that is a noticeable element of our national games, but rather this; that in our ordinary pleasures there is not enough of abandonment, of the pure yielding of ourselves to the lappiness of the hour. So much of calculation comes in, so much of introspection, that the charm is lost, for Pleasure is too petulent a maid to have her beauty nleely appraised. We are forever reminding ourselves that amusement is to be taken only as a medicine, only as a relaxation.

Again, in respect of the good taste of the Greeks; their that, their carlesy; their charm of manner, of dress, of conversation, their sense of beauty in the world that is about them, you will not think that I have placed them on too high a pedestal. I have said that while we have made great advance in science and added much in the lapse of time to the worldly wisdom and experience that comes of thavel and exchange of thought, we had yet lost something of the liberty of carnest leisure—the art of life. Perhaps we may never in these days of strain and competition know what such leisure means. But it there not hope that we may yet come to learn in some measure the meaning of that art of life! I think I see the sign of it even in these latter days, signs that "displie the distance and the dark, what was again may be." In our great cities, through our wide provinces, men are crying out for fresh likht and for new grace; that beauty he brought nearer to their hearts and homes, and knowledge be no more deutled the man that needs must toil. I do not know if it is yet too late of if it only might have been. Perhaps there are stern unyielding facts—such as with England, the hope-lessness of an over-populated country—or the lust of the wealthy after more wealth—perhaps th

"Delsarte question-box," conducted by Mrs. Bishop this morning, filled the Temple to the doors Mrs. Bishop and Miss Eishop demonstrated the strength which may be developed by proper exerstrength which may be developed by proper exercise in several extraordinary lifting feats, the muscles
of the legs and arms only being used and not those
of the back. Mrs. Bisnop said that while Delsarte
practice does not develop muscle it gives control of
the nerves and the best use of the muscles, and
teaches correct expression. Heels were dehominated
an abomination and a raise of injury to the eyes.
With respect to heels Mrs. Bishop said: "1s man
superior in his creative power to God!" Miss Bishop
gave an exhibition of artistic movements which were
rhythmic and graceful, bringing every muscle into
action. In answer to questions Mrs. Bishop flinstrated the correct polse of the body in stending and
in walking.

walking. .ocke Eichardson rend Dickens's "Christmas Carol," Locke kichardson read Dickens's "Christmas Carol," holding a large audience during an hour and a half of an afternoon perfect for outing pieusures. An enthugiastic Chautauqua salute was given to Mr. Richardson at the close. This afternoon Dr. Harper gave the last of his purphrastic readings in the Book of Job. Dr. Harper is a great questioner, and he leaves his questions generally unanswered, expecting the stimulus of the exercise to send his pupils to the searching of authorities. Professor Starr this evening gave a summary of his course on "Anthropology," and illustrated it with a large number of these of the child, the woman, the priest, and the dead man.

views of the child, the woman, the priest, and the dead man.

The Chautauqua Association of Episcopalians met last night and took steps for summer organization. A tent will be erected as temporary headquarters, and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be raised to build a permanent building upon the association's lots. Among the Episcopalians here this summer are Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University: Professor L. W. Batten, of the Episcopal Divinity School, at Philadelphia; Professor Ernest Knnufft, of New-York; the Misses Kellogg, nices of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln; the Rev. Mr. Mellon, E. Howard Faulkner, of Pittsburg, and John Marshall Smedes, of Cincianati.

## ROBBERIES IN APARIMENT HOUSES.

From The Boston Herald.

Flat robberies have become fashionable. In fact, ever since the average family took to "flat-living," the burglar and his associates have been at their wise, and to know how to "burgle" premises where so many eyes and ears were open. But either such tenants have grown careless in their seeming security or the clever thief has discovered the weak points in their armor, for a number of robberies have been attempted and carried out with more or less success. In apartment hotels, where the entrances are watched by elevator boys and janitors, there is much less risk for occupants, but in flat-houses, so-called, the opportunity to enter and rob, unless every precaution be taken by the tenant, is undoubtedly great. It would not be wise to indicate by what means a very tyro of a burglar might enter half the flats in town, though, perhaps, the criminal gentry know it as well as other folks, but it is not amiss to remind absentees of the day or summer that New-York is full of flat-theves, and what New-York has floston is bound to copy, even to its faults and sins. Valuables like silverware and jewelry are rarely left in any house during the summer by their owners; therefore, it is not silver or jeweiry these thiceves are after. Russ, brie-a-brac of a portable nature, furniture even, lave been taken out bodily from more than one New-York flat, and in one instance, where the tenant had merely gone away for the day, every article of clothing, costly fars and silk cowns were packed up and carfed off in a wagon. The moral of this is never to leave home without some responsible person remains behind to take charge and prevent such disacter. But, From The Boston Herald. off in a wagon. The moral of this is never to leave home without some responsible person remains behind to take charge and prevent such disaster. But, according to the present style of living, this is almost impossible. There must come a time, however, when both mistress and maid wish to be "out," and only the cut can be made guardian of the little establishment. In that case the unostentations abode is its own best protection though the newly developed flatthief may have his own ideas in regard to the game being worth the caudle.

continued to perform his nightly task, with the result that his right eye became so much weakened that his medical adviser enjoined upon him the necessity of alestadning totally from work, and living as far as possible in a dark room for six mooths. Long before hat perford had expired, Mr. Gladstone made a trip to southern Europe in company with his old college friend, Sir stephen Glynne. Once again a grave accident to Mr. Gladstone's eye threatened for a few days of produce the most sections consequences. It is well known that he did not begin to wield the axe as an amateur feller of trees until he was lorty years old, and not long afterward a chip flew upward as he was cutting down a big oak, and struck him in the right eye, which is the more sensitive of the two. A few days of read and of abstention from work sufficed to restore him entirely; but it is a remarkedle fact that the "arcus sendils," or circular ring outside the pupil, was developed in Mr. Gladstone's eye at a much earlier period than is common with human beings whose life is destined to be more than usually proposed.

#### THE GRANITE CUTTERS' PROPOSAL

THREE PROPOSITIONS WHICH WERE REJECTED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

Concord, N. H., July 16 .- As it was understood by the granite cultiers who took part in the conference in either side would not be made public until some de-cision had been arrived at, and the proposition of the the latter say it is but right that the proposition made

by the manufacturers. The first proposition was ters' Union, expiring April 1, 1805, six months is given." The second proposition was "that bills of prices be signed by the New-England Granite Mannfacturers' Association and Granite Cutters' Union expiring March 15, 1895, six months' notice on either side to be given of any change desired, but in the event of no notice being given, then such bills shall continue indefinitely until such notice is given." The third proposition was, "Resolved, That it is agreed between the Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Granite Cutters' National Union, that all bills of prices expire in March, 1805, and that any grievances that may arise between any of our branches should be referred to a committee of three from each side, and if it cannot be settled by them, then it shall be referred to three members of each of the excentive committees of the associations, and if they cannot arrive at any agreement, then they may call in any judge they may agree on, and his decision shall be final." of no notice being given, then such bills shall continue

Fall River, Mass., July 16 .- One hundred me struck work at the Assonet Bleachery this morning because they did not receive sixty hours' pay for is thought that concessions will be made.

The backboys in the Union and Linen mills alleft their work to-day because the pay was not up to the sixty-hour standard. The pay-rolls in the mills named were made up before the manufacturers' grant of an advance. The boys will probably resume work in Monday.

#### THEY WANT TO BE RID OF THE RECTOR.

THE WARDENS OF THE CHURCH OF THE ARCH ANGEL DESIRE THE REV. MR. KENYON TO RESIGN.

The wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Archangel, in St. Nicholas-ave., near One-hundred and-eighteenth-st., are trying to force the rector, the Rev. Ralph Wood Kenyon, to resign, apparently the parish and not to leave them to their management. The vestrymen, with two exceptions, suporpt Kenyon. The clergyman succeeded the Rev. Charles E. Treat last Easter, having been his as it was both his right and his duty to oversee the to get the Bishop to have Mr. Kenyon resign, and drew up a petition for that purpose. When the other the congregation and a petition was unanimously signed requesting teh wardens to resign. Then Mr. Kenyon's side of the case was laid before litshop Potter.

It is said that there are no grounds on which

clergyman could be removed, but the Eishop, if he saw fit, might get him to resign. The vestrymen who support Mr. Kenyon are G. S Rice, James etroud, Dr. J. Clarence Sharpe, Richard P. Salter and Charles W. Butler Mr. Kenyon, when seen by a Tribune re-porter yesterday at his home, Seventh-ave, and One hundred-and-twenty-second st., said :

"I have nothing to say beyond expressing my orrow that the wardens should have made the mistake they have, in opposing me in the discharge of

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING A BAILROAD. Nathan B. Blume, a railroad ticket agent, at No 457 Broadway, was a prisoner yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, charged with forgery. The arrest was made by Central Office Detective Titus. Recently C C. Kobb, agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, discovered that his hold-over frank was on a greater number of tickets than he had authorized or seen. Mr. Kobb was satisfied that something was wrong, and complained to the police that his forged indorsement was being placed on other tickets than the ones which he had handled. He also said that the forgers had taken advantage of the fact that an extension of time had been granted to a great many

of the Christian Endeavor delegates. Detective-Sergeant Titus discovered that Blume selling tickets with Mr. Kobb's signature attached. He also found out that Charles Danzingler had made two rubber stamps for the Broadway ticket agent. Blume was held for trial by Justice Divver in default of \$2.500 bail.

## THE NEW EDUCATION.

From The Christian Union.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

From The Christian Union.

The most careless observer cannot fail to note the changes in educational methods which have been introduced in recent times and in divers phases of education—the hindergarten, industrial education, manual training, out-of-door classes in botany and geology, laboratory work, and seminary methods in the higher courses. The most careless observer may not, however, realize that these new methods are all parts of a symmetrical whole, different phases of that new education which is quite as characteristic of our time as the new science or the new theology.

The traditional education aimed to give information. It treated the mind as a receptacle, and knowledge as the material with which the before empty receptacle was to be filled. And as information is for the most part contained in books, the old education was bookish. It began with the alphabet; it proceeded by means of txt-books; its aim was to give the student what those text-books contained; it examined him only, or chiefly, to ascertain whether he had possessed himself of their contents. Under this system the pupil studied botany without looking at a flower, geology without examining a rock, astronomy without inspecting the stars, navigation without going on board ship, surveying without

#### THE MUSCULAR STRENGTH OF A TROUT. From The American Angler.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Fifty-four years since, Mr. Gladstone conceived the idea that it would be better for his everlight were lee to substitute candles for the somewhat primitive lamps by which he had been in the habit of studying by night. The light shed by two candles was not sufficient for his purpose, but, with the inflexibility and perseverance which are his most marked characteristics, he

\*\*Continuous of the substitute candles was not sufficient for his purpose, but, with the inflexibility and perseverance which are his most marked characteristics, he

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\*\*Continuous of the candles was not sufficient for his two complishs the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the feat, the physical ability in the lish to accomplish the

National Convention are a matter of interest to all ry freely in answer to the questions propounded. "Does the tariff plank in the Chicago platfor go as far as you would go. Mr. Hard ! And, if not,

how much further would you got" claim as an issue in the campaign, if I alone were t

"I would raise it by taxes on whisher and other country-in which there cannot be an element of proput a tax on land values, especially on the unearne of the population in cities."

mean free trade in competing articles !"

article into competition with which some foreign There is no room for incidental protection, then

ender your interpretation to

"I do not see where there is any distinction be-tween protection and incidental protection. If the former is declared a fraud, that includes the latter. The best way I can give you an idea of this is by \$50 which he knew that you had in your That is, the Democratic deliverance on the

wealth and power of Great Britain, al that practically controls the world is in Lon trade as she has. Surely, if our system of taxation gard, then our supremacy would be advanced on nd we should not all have to go to London

them has approached a declaration of the truth aport I think the science of political economy the experience of the world, and the present practice of all civilized nations, teach that there can be but one standard, and that gold; and I think neither party has done itself any credit in the declaration it has made upon the currency question."

"How would you answer the statement that there is not enough gold in the country to serve as a basis for business?"

"As a measure of value, it is not necessary that there should be more than one dollar. One single gold dollar, in the Treasury of the United States, measure all the values of the United States. circulating medium, as a means of interchange, gold cuts a very small figure. Paper currency, bills of exchange, bank notes, and commercial paper generally do all that. The only thing that is required to be known is that the measure of value is gold. The Government, of course, so far as it has its promise put out, must have enough on hand to redeem in gold and I suppose the Government will always keep a sufficient supply to redeem its promises."

You regard it as an error, then, for the Chicago platform to say that 'the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be equal and of intrinsic value? "It is simply impossible to have such an arrange ment. There can be but one standard, and that, under present conditions, is gold." "Do you agree with the platform in its declaration

in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on th circulation of State banks !"

"Most certainly, I have always regarded the nsurpation of all banking powers by the Federa Government, so far as bank currency is concerned as a great outrage. It fixes the same system of It fixes the same system of banking for Montana and Rhode Island. It compels the same methods and the same character of securities for circulation for the whole country, without recard to the difference in locality, products and wants of the people of the different sections. It has, therefore, been an obstacle in the way of a fair distribution of banking currency. Besides, I have always believed a National banking law to be unconstitutional. I



is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys Liver and Bowels, cleaning the system effectually dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures had itual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only rem edy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its ac-tion, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all, and have made it the most popular remedy

syrop of Figs is for sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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do not believe that the Federal Government has the power to engage in banking, or to authorize private corporations to issue notes for circulation. If the dews of the Supreme Court on this subject are prevail, as I suppose they must, Congress may author ize National banks. But I do not believe it has the power, on that account, to interfere with state banks law which imposes the ten per cent tax on state

for the purpose avowedly of abolishing such circulation, is not only in excess of its constitutional power, but in flagrant and inexcusable derogation of the sovereignty of the Stales.

In conclusion, Mr. Hurd recurred again to the tariff plank of the Chicago platform as follows:

"I will simply say further that I regard the platform as a step forward in the march to ultimate free trade. It turns the attention of all the Democrats of the country toward that ultimatum. Those who do not want to look toward free trade as the final policy of the United States, and who are in the Democratic party, are there by mistake. They ought to get out, and get into the party that looks back to protection. The old Wrigs in our party who still have a love for protection should be Republicans, and the old Democrats who are in the Republican party, but who still have a love for free trade, should be with the Democratic party. Although the lines are not clearly drawn ret, this platform makes possible such an alignment, and this result. I hope, will soon come."

AFFAIRS OF THE WEEK IN SCRANTON.

DOSEPH A. SCRANTON NOMINATED FOR CON-GRESS-PROGRAMME OF THE SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

Scranton, Penn., July 16 (Special).-The Lackawanns County Republican Convention was held at Music Hall this week, and ex-Congressman Joseph A. Screnton, editor and owner of "The Scranton Republican," was nominated for Congress by acclamation. He has been the party's nominee seven times in succession, and was elected to or Congress by acceptance of the second of congress on the Garded ticket, the Blaine ticket and the large on ticket. On the off years he failed of an election, but accepted it at the carnest request of many leading Republicans of the district. Dr. Eugene E. Weston, of Taylor, was nominated for Coroner, and Arthur E. Scamans

or County Surveyor.
On Tuesday evening the Scranton Board of Trade and the Scranton Press Club entertained more than one hundred newspaper men and their wives and daughters, from various

he Rev. J. E. Robinson, of India; the Rev. D. S. pencer, of Japan; Mrs. M. E. Griffith, of Washington, D. C., and Wesley E. Woodruff, of Wilkesbarre. The conference trio has been engaged for the entire assembly.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 16 (Special).-All estrian parties these fine afternoons. ed a little there is nothing so enjoyable as a brisk for choice of steeds. Among the fearless horse frequently seen on the road are Miss Fannie Pryor, figure is displayed to the best (possible advantage on Miss Judith Carrington, of Richmond. R. T. Wilson, jr., brother of Orme Wilson, who married Miss Carrie Astor; Walter Price, of New-York, and Frank Daven port, of Richmond, are among the cavallers. Northern visitors are fond of visiting the old battleground of Stony Hill, a short ride from here, and of tracing the narch of the contending armies down the mountain This great hotel was transformed into a hospital during the days of the Civil War, and many

re the stories of those times told by old residents Nearly all the cottages are now occupied. The family of Judge Semnes has arrived, with servants and carriage, from New-Orleans. The Belknaps, of St. Louis, and the Pages, of Richmond, are welcomed back to their old haunts. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murray and three daughters, from New York, and Dr. ar Mrs. H. R. Price, of Brooklyn, are among the recent arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles have re-turned to the "Old White" from Atlanta, and Richond newcomers are everywhere. Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Clark, of Baltimore, are here for the season. A. H. Belo, of "The Galveston News," brings his wife and pretty daughter. Toxas is also represented by the Clevelands and Dillinghams, of Houston. Dr. John Roberts and family are here from Philadelphia.

IN COTTAGE AND CAMP ON CANANDAIGUA LAKE.

Canandalgua, July 16 (Special).-The intense heat of the week gave an impetus to travel on the lake, and the regular trips of the boats, as well as the excursion trips were well patronized. The steamer Genundewah carried a moonlight excursion of 400 people over the lake Tuesday evening, and as large a one on Wednes-day evening. Thursday the Young Ladles' Missionary Society of the Methodist Church held a basket picule on the new picnic ground at Miller's Grove. was also a number of small excursions over the lake, and the Natural Science Camp received many visitors from out of town. Among the cottagers going to the lake this week are the following from Canandalgua Judge William H. Adams and family at the Wil-cox cottage, I. B. Smith and family at Forrester's, Alexander Davidson and family at Oak Cliff, Elbridge L. Adams and family, of Rochester, at Granger's cottage and the Rev. James H. Lee and family, of Boston, at their cottage on the east shore of the lake. Among the guests at the Seneca Point

liotel are the following: MISS A. B. Wilson, L. B. Palmer, S. Lyon, of New-York. The members of the Ontario County Medical So. ciety held their annual meeting in the Court Hous Sunday. In the absence of the president, the vice president, Dr. S. R. Wheeler, presided. The members of the society took dinner at the Canandalgua Hotel. The following are the officers elected for the coming year: President, Dr. S. R. Wheeler; vice-president, Dr. Love-land,; secretary and treasurer, Dr. John H. Jewett,

In July and August, when the congregations of th various churches are small, union services are usually held. This rule will be observed this summer, the Congregational, Methodist, Raptist and Presbyterian churches Johning. The service to morrow (Sunday) evening will be in the Methodist Church, the Rev. N. M. Calhonn, of the Congregational Church de-livering the sermon.

COTTAGERS IN THEIR PLACES AT NONQUIT. Nonquit, July 16 (Special).-Nearly all the cottagers ave arrived. Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan and children are their cottage.
Frederick P. Forster, a lawyer of New-York, is at

his cottage with his family.

R. Swain Gifford, the artist, and family, have taken Walter Ricketson, the sculptor, and his daughter Anna

their families are at their cottages.

Mrs. Andrew Ritchie, T. R. Shewell, with their families, are at their cottages. They come from Brookline.

The Misses S. E. Chever and M. K. Baker, of Melrose

igniands, are here.

J. Alba Davis and family, of New-York, ere at a cottage.

Francis E. Abbott and family, of Cambridge, are here.

Congressman Charles Randall's family, and the family

of ex-Mayor Clifford, of New-Bedford, are at their cottages a short distance from here. Dr. Green and Lawyer Green, of Chicago, are here with

Dr. John T. Bullard, Frederick Swift, Frank R. Slocun and Mrs. Thomas D. Elliett, with their families are here. Mr. N. H. Crocker and family, of Brookline, are here.

#### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

DEPARTURES FOR VARIOUS EUROPEAN PORTS WELL-FILLED VESSELS.

this port yesterday with large passenger lists. Among those sulling on the Conard steamer Etruria Professor W. O. Atwater, Dr. John P. Bryson Babb, the Rév. J. E. Chandler, W. C. Carruthers, J. B. Carruthers, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. George Cochran, Judge R. W. Clifford, Lewis N. Dembitz, the Rev. J. Egan, Dr. R. M. Genius, Lord Graves, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Huger, Professor and Mrs. R. G. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Dr. nd Mrs. J. W. Johnson, the Rev. Thomas R. List, M. B. Lavitt, Colonel Cuthbert W. Laing, Mrs David W. Laing, D. R. Laing, Clarkson Lindley, John Mackay, the Rev. T. S. Warren, the Rev. P. A. St. Clair Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Shen, Professo Daniel B. Shumway, Judge H. J. Swan and the Rev

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd stenmship Kaiser Wilhelm II were the Rev. Dr. and Charles D'W. Bridgman, Dr. L. W. Bosher, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Baldwin, Dr. W. T. Carolin, Dr. R. Carns, Professor H. H. Donaldson, the Rev. C. G. Hachnel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levison, the Rev. E. R. Reichert, General R. M. Nelson, Dr. C. A. Woodward nd General and Mrs. J. Zarala.
On the French Line steamer La Bretagne

Professor L. J. Bertrand, Alfred W. Brinckerhoff, the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, the Rev. and Mrs. M. V. Olliver, Dr. Z. Rousseau, the Rev. P. G. A. Rouxel Dr. E. S. Robinson, the Rev. F. J. Roth, Dr. F. A

Wallin and Dr. A. G. Weed. The following sailed on the Anchor Line steams ia: Mrs. John T. Morgan, wife of United States Morgan, of Alabama, accompanied by the Misses Mary E. and Cornella I. Morgan; Professor and Mrs. D. W. Abercrombie, Dr. E. Armstrong Ince, Captain John Kennedy, the Rev. A. G. King, the Rev. J. W. Robinson, the Rev. R. F. Sample and Walter

Oncen's Counsel: the Rev. and Mrs. H. T. McEwen Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Morton, Professor Henri R. Parker the Rev. M. J. Fournier, Anthony Fournier, Professor and Mrs. P. Le Perrier, Judge and Mrs. A. P. Smiti Professor and Mrs. D. E. Smith and Dr. and Mrs. Among the passengers on the Guion Line steame

Nevada, for Liverpool, were the Rev. Thomas H Coroft, Mrs. Adele M. Garrigner, the Rev. J. Heim A. Hartman, Dr. George W. Cupit, the Rev. Oswald Mullar, Captain Raymond Parker, the Rev. G. H. MacFurlane, the Rev. Thomas Wood and Samuel H The following took passage on the Hamburg-Ameri

can Packet Company's steamer Dania: Mr. and Mrs. Anton Corvinus, George Curtiss, Dr. Neal Mitchell, James W. Putnam, Dr. J. G. W. Werner and H. E. Webster.

#### THINGS DONE IN BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton July 16 (Special).—City Engineer Henry C. Merrick, who died last Priday, was buried on Sunday, Mr. Merrick was the engineer who constructed the Albany

(manufacturers), except that G. Harry Lester was the principal manager and figurehead of both. Litigation, including criminal prosecution, has begun. George W. Lester, a heavy indorser of G. Harry Lester, may be badly The Binghamton Bicycle Club has made a programme to

orance of the Lingue State Longe of the Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen was organized Wednesday evening.

J. H. Noonan was elected master; George B. Renninger, vice-master; W. R. Butterfield, secretary; Charles Snyder, financier; Lewis G. Nichols, Journal agent; Edward Bulger, chaplain; John Snyder, conductor; Patrick Madigan, in-

McDevitt, warden.

The Water Commissioners have found it necessary to place a watchman to patrol the Susquehanna River to the cast corporation line to prevent people from bathing in the city's water supply. That was a visible pollution, the people could not stand, though little attention is paid to such invisible pollution as sewage from the State Iusane Magnifeld.

Old Point Comfort, Va., July 16 (Special) .- The four their stations, Battery D to Baltimore, and Batteries A, E and L to Washington Barracks, Friday evening. Their places have been filled by Batteries G and I from Fort dellenry, and H and K from Washington, which will emain here dutil September. main here dutil September.
The State Bar Association of Virginia held its annual

ation at the Hygela Hotel Toesday. The session

The following are some of the late arrivals at the The following are some of the late arrives at the Hygela Hotel: J. C. Wilson, R. H. Greene, Miss Grace Thompson, Miss Louise Thompson, Flywrd Hall, H. E. Knox, O. Wilson, W. H. Horoze, E. M. Harding, C. S. Adams, and J. P. Carson, New-York.

NO-LICENSE AND FREE RUM IN NEW-BEDFORD. New-Bedford, July 16 (Special).-No-license has t New-Bedford, July 16 (Special:—No-license has been in operation in this city since May I, and since then little or nothing has been done to enforce the law. The local papers of all classes are severe on the Mayor and Chief of Police, and one of them calls for the resignation to the flicials.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Wood has bequeathed \$22,000 to lead observations of which \$3,000 is to the St. Luke's

ocal charities, of which \$3,000 is to the St. Luke's Hospital, \$2,000 to the Union for Good Works, \$2,000 Hospital, \$2,000 to the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation, \$2,000 to the Home for Aged Women, \$1,500 to the Congregational Church, and \$1,000 each to the City Mission, Orphans' Home, Port Society, Reform Associa-tion, and \$1,000 to the Friends' School, Providence.

## A LUXURIOUS SUMMER BESORT.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 16 (Special.—On one or the most commanding points on Lake Champlain, at Bluff Point, a few inties below Plattsburg, stands one of the Nost luxurious and beautiful summer hotels in the United States, now well known to tourists as the Hotel

Probably from no hotel in the country, is the view nore beautiful and extensive. From the rear plazza one sees the eastern range of the Adrondack Mountains, with the numerous lofty peaks towering in the distance, and from the spacious plazzas in front the eye takes in many miles of Lake Champlain with its wooded islands, and the Green Mountains of Vermont complete a picture worth going many miles to see.

The Hotel Champlain is under the management of O. D. Seavey, of the Ponce De Leon Hotel of Florida, and is patronized by a select class of guests who want elegant accommodations and are able and willing to pay a fair neigh for them.

air price for them.

#### HUNGER TYPHUS IN BUSSIA. From The London Graphic.

From The London Graphic.

Very early in the listory of the Russian famine the erection of special typhus hospitals in many districts became a matter of necessity. More especially was this the case in the Rustern provinces, such as Samara. Seatoff, Karan, and Nijui-Novgorod. It was in these provinces that the famine was felt most severely, for the assistance that was sent to the famine-stricken districts did not reach the distant and dreary wilds of Sanora and Saratoff till Pebruary, while in Riazan and Tula, and other provinces possessing better ruleway communication, supplies of food were distributed in November and December. At first the starving and diseased peasantry had to rely on private aid alone, which in many cases meant very little, for the landed

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## EVERY ARTICLE

of necessity or luxury in the line of China and Glassware is constantly on hand at WILHELM & GRAEF'S, Broadway & 26th St.

gentry are not, taken as a whole, a rich class. Those villages were indeed fortunate which were near the estate of some rich landowner who was willing to fit up a cottage as a hospital, and procure a stock of medicines and surgical applicances. The estate of one lady I have the pleasure of knowing is about 200 miles from the nearest railway station. When she saw the necessity arising for obtaining relief, she had to organize a system of carting corn, etc., to the eight or nine villages in her district. She had only about twenty horses available, and consequently at first very little progress was made. The stekness increased to an alarming extent, and the mortality from typhus became very high. When assistance arrived in the early part of this year from St. Petersburg; in the shape of truck-loads of corn, fresh horses, and contributions of money and clothing, the peasants were too ill to be able to help themselves. The two or three hospitals were full, every cottage had one or two cases of fever in some form; in one cottage two corpses were found laid on the floor, three sick persons were on the stove, and four or five children were huddled together by the stove endeavoring to keep themselves warm. And this was by no means a solitary case. At last, after weary months of suspense, the authorities bethought themselves of the need that existed for sending medical help to the distressed districts: and, accordingly, doctors, and nurses, and hospital appliances were sent down to those districts which appeared to be most in want of medical attention. An illustration of one of these log-hut hospitals shows a few plank beds roughly knocked together, a few makeshift arrangements for the supply of hot water and other requirements, a doctor and a few nurses, a medicine chest, and a bundle of linep and coldning, and there was a hospital rendy for the patients. But although not ideally perfect, these hospitals have proved a great blessing to the poor, ignorant, plague-stricken villagers, whose ideas of health and sanitation a

For Thousand Islands, take New-York Central's Empire State Express—fastest train in the world.